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MR. WEBB'S EXPERIMENT.

There are grounds for doubting the sincerity of the New York Central Railroad Company's protest that it desires to make the Fourth Avenue Tunnel safe. On another page is reprinted from this morning's World an account of an "experiment" made by Third Vice-President Webb just before the party of newspaper reporters were taken through the tunnel on Tuesday to form judgment as to whether or not to light it by electricity was feasible.

By direction of the Railroad Commission, the New York Central has been making the tests in the darkest part of the tunnel. Fifty candle-power incandescent lamps were strung along the wall at intervals. Attached to each was a reflector polished on one side and painted on the other, and so adjusted as to entirely cut off the glare from any desired direction and to throw the light in an opposite direction. One hour before the party made its tour of observation the Third Vice-President of the Company ordered the reflectors to be turned around, so that instead of throwing the light forward on the track it threw it backward into the engineer's eyes, making a glare to which both President Derr and Mr. Webb called the attention of the newspaper men during the trip.

Mr. Webb asserts that his order was issued without reference to the expected visit and merely as one of experiment, but nothing was said of experiments at the time, and the next day the majority of the newspapers condemned electric lights as impracticable for the tunnel.

Whether or not fifty candle-power incandescent lights are available for tunnel lighting THE EVENING WORLD does not pretend to say. Experience shows that sixteen candle-power lamps in greater number have effected the best results, causing a more even distribution of light. It is a fact, too, that the tunnel should be properly lighted without being ventilated. But aside from the question whether or not the lights put in by the railroad company will or will not accomplish safe tunnel lighting, the fact exists, that the order, which reversed the reflectors, whether intentional or otherwise, created a false impression in the minds of the newspaper men who were taken through the tunnel and whose reports were bound to affect public opinion. There is food for reflection here.

LET MURDER HAVE ITS DUE.

If ever murder existed, cold-blooded, deliberate, stripped of every shred of romance or of any form of justification, it so existed in the case of CHARLES MCILVAINE, who, in August, 1880, killed Grocer LUCA in Brooklyn. The crime was committed in the victim's own house, where MCILVAINE had intruded himself at dead of night in order to commit the other crime of burglary. Armed with a weapon which he had procured for that very emergency, the burglar-murderer met and slew the man who had been aroused from sleep through the unlawful presence beneath his roof of a bloodthirsty miscreant. Trial, conviction and sentence of death, all in accordance with legal form, followed the apprehension of the murderer, and the execution, as the law stands, should have come long ago. Yet, MCILVAINE still lives, his life having been prolonged again and again under the flimsy pretence conjured up by verbose jugglers with the statutes. Aside from any question of the right or wrong of capital punishment, this dallying with the cause of justice is outrageous. MCILVAINE's case is only one, but it is a particularly offensive one, in which such a course is being pursued, to the shame of our criminal law. How far are such things removed from the events which led to the late unhappy outbreak at New Orleans?

WEALTH AND SIMPLICITY.

Mr. BARNUM will show the forethought with which the great showman had arranged for the distribution of his well-earned millions. The bulky document of one hundred pages of legal cap gave simple proof of the philanthropy and just disposition of the deceased. Regard for his kin was tempered with the prudence of a man who knows the value of money.

In placing contrast with this careful and minute distribution of his great fortune, in which Mr. BARNUM showed the desire natural in such a man for the perpetuity of his name as far as possible, was the simplicity of his funeral ceremonies. The arrangements were made for these things on a scale of the world. A plain pine coffin, no embalming of the body, the wish that only relatives should look upon his remains, and the absence of all pomp and display, even to the crape on the door, in-

dicate the modesty of the millionaire showman.

In his death Mr. BARNUM is still the "great and only BARNUM," strong, clear-sighted and of a nature at heart simple.

The march of the clockmakers and their meeting in Union Square last night was another forcible picture of the poverty which exists among them. Looking on the misery of these workers, every one must feel that its alleviation is to be desired. Hunger and poverty are not good things anywhere. There are thousands of these distressed clockmakers.

What a picture the latest phase of the strike in the coke region presents! A riot at the ovens was carried on by the women. What desperation must be felt by these wives and mothers when they attack the men who apply for work in place of the strikers. The strain that impels weak women to frenzied violence must be very great.

The Quarantine Commissioners need to keep a sharp eye on immigrants from Hamburg. Nearly all the typhus fever in town can be traced to them. If there is anything which should bar an immigrant from landing it is that he bears with him such a dreadful contagion. Typhus immigrants should be barred out at any cost.

Careless bearers of the ossified man dropped him down a flight of stairs at his Grand street lodgings, and he is now in a state of fracture at the New York Hospital, while his manager is broken up over the prospective loss of six weeks' profits. Dresden china and ossified men will bear very careful treatment while on the move.

The Irish National League of America, indorsing no one man in the quarrel across the seas, offers to arbitrate for the interests of the whole great cause. It is inspired by a wise, sincere and temperate patriotism, the demonstration of which should not be lost upon those engaged in a fruitless, disorganizing struggle.

From his manner of dealing with Agent BARNUM, it is evident that Police Justice McMANON means to find out whether there is any form of law which the so-called reformatory societies are bound to respect. The public has long been in doubt upon this question.

Of course, the steamship companies don't like to take care of debauched immigrants until they can be returned. But the remedy is an easy one. Take reasonable care in the first place not to bring such people over.

This is the ex-Wicked Giant's apparent time for disappearing. However, the history of the Thirteenth District shows his chronic tendency to bob up serenely, and the chances are that he'll do it again.

Rumor has it that while Secretary BLAINE won't enter himself for the '92 handicap, he has promised not to withdraw, should his friends push him among the starters.

The combination of brickmakers over in New Jersey means that the gentlemen in the business will cook up prices while continuing to bake up bricks.

Assemblyman BLUMENTHAL, who is willing to give up the people's park room, will not know the people's estimation of him until he runs again.

Yale's new gymnasium complete will cost \$250,000. She means to put athletic matter on a pretty square footing with cultured mind.

Italy's FAVA is withdrawn from the United States. He sailed this morning.

At the Station.
[From Life.]
Dude (entering restaurant hurriedly)—Aw, I say, can a man get a drink here?
Keeper (dryly)—Yes; where's the man?

The Past Tense.
[From Judge.]
Mr. CUMSO (surveying her youngest with admiration)—Don't you think Johnny's new clothes are just killing?
Cumso—Not exactly killing, but kill.

WOMEN AS CLERKS.

Nell Nelson Tells What an Uptown Store Manager Thinks of Them.

Good at Making Sales, but Not Adaptable to Circumstances.

Some Reasons Why They Are Not Paid Men's Salaries.

It may interest the thousands of girls and women employed in big dry-goods stores to know what the general manager of one of the big Sixth avenue emporiums thinks about them. A letter of introduction gave me audience with a middle-aged man, penned up in an office the size of a telephone closet.

"If you came to me for a position I should offer you \$4 a week; not that you might be worth a great deal more money, but because plenty of help is available at that price, and very little talent is required to sell goods. A Vassar graduate and a grammar-school girl are equally fitted for the work. If you were a young man I should probably give you \$7.

"That may surprise you, for it is a subject of so-called unjust discrimination, which has been vigorously discussed and denounced. Advocates of women's worth demand equal pay for equal work, but they forget that women as a class do not accomplish the same amount of work as the men. Take, for instance, a girl of nineteen and a boy the same age and put them in the grocery department. They may make the same number of sales, escape with few or no accidents, make no mistakes and have absolutely no trouble whatever with customers, but, for all their records are equally good and their business qualifications are identical, the fact remains that the man is the better worker. He is more valuable than his companion. If occasion requires we can send him into the notion stock; take him downstairs to help the packers; put him on one of the delivery wagons, if the force has been depleted, as it now is from a gripper; send him out to collect bills; put him in the mailing-room; get him to clean windows, to work nights, and do any other line of work that an emergency may require. With a woman this could not occur. In the first place, we would not ask her to do janitor duty, to run the elevator and nail up or open packing boxes for physical if not an ethical reason. There are certain departments to which we might transfer her in case of vacancy or rush of trade, and in which she could render good service, but for general serviceability she would not be as valuable as a less intelligent man.

"When there is nightwork to do women are less amiable about the task than men. In the busy season, when every moment is golden to the firm and when we expect the help to take only half the regular lunch-time, the women folks are inclined to assert their rights by remaining out the full time. They are less inclined to put in extra time, either before or after hours, even for personal convenience, than the men.

"Then they are freakish and whimsical. You can't separate them during business hours from parties and parties. They are always getting up on their dignity. They exact attention that do not belong to their surroundings. They are forever asserting their claims as ladies. Call one of them a woman and you insult her. She may not say anything, but her manifestations will be disagreeable at times. You can call a man 'say,' call him by his number, hello at him and blow him up on great and grievous occasions, but every female employee insists on being spoken to as Miss Importance. Now, in a house where there are as many assistants as we have, it requires a memory like Cleveland's to remember names. It is awkward, especially before impatient customers, to yell out, 'Say, you lady,' or 'Here, girl,' if the latter is 39 in the shade. Hence the universally adopted 'Forward one,' which the floor-walkers or

heads of departments apply regardless of sex. It has always seemed to me strange that their own stock prefer to be addressed by their woman name rather than numbered. There is a publicity about Miss Halliwell, for instance, that 1,640 or any other number would obviate."

"I do not mean to disparage the working women at all; I am only talking about things that exist. They are brave, faithful and intelligent, and they work against odds, but they do not do as much work as men; they are not worth as much, and consequently do not command the same pay."

What about their honesty?
"That goes without saying. We have so many precautions against temptation that crookedness is almost unknown."

What of the clerical force?
"The values of labor are comparatively the same. We pay the men more for stenography and typewriting usually than women for the reason, as I said before, that one is more adaptable to general work than the other. Women short-hand writers, for instance, expect to do nothing but dictated work. Now, this sort of service can be done up in half a day and as the women object to putting in their time addressing envelopes, folding circulars or looking up the credit of customers, the male stenographers are naturally preferred."

"Do the girls marry?"
"No, and that's a funny thing about the color of the sexes. Plenty of men marry, but they select their wives from other sources. The best looking girls in this house are supposed to be in the millinery department, for the purpose of showing off the hats and bonnets to perfection, just as we send the most perfect figures to the suit department. In the last year only three millinery girls have resigned to get married. Women are sensitive, and easily influenced. They get bold and in a degree lose their femininity so that the men they are associated with do not care to marry them."

"I recognize the fact that women must live and that they are entitled to just consideration, but there isn't a doubt but their presence in the commercial and industrial life is destroying home life and reducing domestic-loving men to isolation and selfish interest. Between the cheap labor of women and the labor-saving of mechanical inventions man's wages are gradually being reduced, and his chances of marriage diminished."

"And if you had a store?"
"If I had capital enough to do business I would not hire women clerks except in the department of furnishing goods. I'd let the men get salaries I would advise them to marry, and think I was doing philanthropic work."

"What becomes of the old girls?"
"Heaven only knows; I don't. We have girls in the house who have been with us sixteen years, and a few of longer service, but they are rare. Clerking is an active pursuit, requiring sprightly people. We never or seldom hire a woman past thirty-five, but we try to provide in some way for the old help. When a clerk gets burdensome and fussy we generally find something for her to do upstairs in the workroom to sew on dresses, carpets, curtains, upholstery or the like."

SPOTLETS.

A good layman has not to be argued on.

If every sort of reciprocity comes in between Canada and the United States, Benjamin Harrison may expect a snubbing if he goes over the line to consult with them.

Which will get disgraced first—the Star or the Nihilist? It is so hard to kill the Star.

The actress needs support as much off the stage as on it.

His name we never see, although in print he has a mighty mission: Well-informed politician.—Exchange.

In comparing one small boy with another who is smaller, or one small girl with one who is smaller, it is a ladder.

The little things in life which one would rather have omitted are like the bones in a salad. The salad would be so much more without them.

It is not proposed to start Castle Garden as an aquarium with any of the "sharks" which used to infest it.

"This spring," said Goodwood drearily, "is a hand-spring—a brought-up-by-hand spring!"

Chick is not chilly enough to freeze out the insurance.

THE WAYS OF WOMAN FAIR.

Fads, Fashions and Fancies That Delight the Gentler Sex.

Varieties of Sleeves—Nottingham Lace Curtains Selling Very Cheap—Why Women's Shoes Are Untidy—Snuff-Boxes the Latest Fad.

The term of the sleeves gives much latitude to the dressmaker. Most ladies wear them so full and round on the top that the resulting puff reaches nearly up to the ears, a style which is only adapted for few. Another extreme is all open at the back seam, so that the arm is seen. The sleeve is lined throughout with satin, a very becoming shape for a nice arm, but a style which is well for unsightly arms to leave severely alone.

One of the best moves ever made by the Union Hotel Club occurred during the past week, when the Club moved its boat-house across the Harlem River and anchored it at the foot of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street.

The members of the Clifton Boat Club, of Staten Island, have not been pulling an even stroke, and in consequence thereof the organization has been in a state of confusion. They will doubtless disband during the early part of next week.

Frank Marvin will leave a challenge to fight any man in America the moment he arrives in this country.

The chances are that a six days' go-as-you-please race will be arranged between Littlewood and Hughes.

The Audubon Yacht Club held their inaugural entertainment and reception last Wednesday night at the West End Hotel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

There is a very heavy entry list for the third game of the Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association, which are to be held next Wednesday evening at the academy.

There will be some excellent sparring this evening in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club.

The tickets are in great demand for the amateur and star game which the Brooklyn Athletic Club is to hold next Monday evening at 210-214 Grand street, that city.

The threatening condition of the weather yesterday kept the baseball enthusiasts away from the Polo grounds, and gave the ball players an afternoon's vacation.

Harry Wright visited Brotherhood Park for the first time yesterday, and was very much pleased with the place.

On Sunday next, April 12, the football team of the Irish-American Athletic Club will play a match game of Gaelic football with the team of the Shamrock Athletic Club, at the Polo grounds, at 125th street and 10th Avenue, New York City. The game will be given by the members and friends of the club are requested to meet at the club-house, No. 40 West 125th street, on Sunday at noon, to go thence to Cortlandt street to meet the visiting team, and then to the Polo grounds.

A team will play on the same grounds with the Rangers of Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday evening, April 13, the first annual meeting of the Irish-American Athletic Club will be held at Murray Hill, 103 Broadway.

Commodore George Wright, of the Yorkville Yacht Club, is having a twenty-seven foot catboat built, and expects to be in readiness for use about May 1.

Tom Jackson will deliver a lecture shortly before the Harlem Yacht Club on the question of whether Noah's ark was a catboat or keel.

The amateur baseballers are coming to the front in great shape this season. Among the best of the team is the Columbia Institute team, which is desirous of arranging game to be played on its own grounds, at New York, N. Y., on Sunday next, May 1, and during the summer. All communications should be addressed to A. Blittner, 178 Broadway.

SPORTING NEWS AND NOTES.

First Event Arranged by New Jersey's Granite Association.

The Granite Association, of New Jersey, is a concern organized on the same principle as the California Athletic and similar organizations. Its chief feature will be the running off of glove contests. It has a charter and is organized on a solid basis, with some of the wealthiest and most influential men in Hudson County, as members.

Its first entertainment will be a 25-round glove contest between Jimmie Jackson, of Jersey City, and Jimmy Hagen, of Philadelphia, who will appear May 11 for a purse of \$1,000 and a stake of \$1,000, which may be doubled before the contest takes place, as that privilege has been reserved.

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THE CLEANER.

Imet Mr. Harry Watrous yesterday afternoon, and was glad to see that he had escaped the grip and looked as calm and was as suave as usual. A great deal of the success of the Union League Club's monthly exhibitions are due to the generous zeal with which Mr. Watrous devotes himself to them.

Mrs. Daniel Griswold seems to grow younger and more charming. Her face was as bright and fresh as a flower. Mrs. Griswold was a decided loss to the New York stage, which knew her as Annie Robe, but she is a pleasant addition to the art-loving portion of society.

Mr. Dan Frohman spends a good deal of time in his office on Twenty-fourth street. I saw a young man with a suspicious looking manuscript under his arm heading for there the other day. If it is a rising American play, I hope Frohman will give him a chance, as good American plays (emphasize the good) are better than the revival of old English comedies with more old English than comedy in them.

Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nicholls, the charming Vice-President of the Water Color Society, has two of the brightest children in the world. One of these baby tots I saw smiling from a recent water color of hers. She is too sensible to want to have her child's feet right at hand and not utilize it for a picture.

Mr. Nugent Robinson, chief editor of *Once a Week*, accompanied by his private secretary, has left this city for an extended trip through the West and California. During Mr. Robinson's absence Charles T. Cunningham, the well-known art critic, will be in charge of the paper.

The new flooring in the Post-Office is as old looking as if it had been down for a century. But it was not put in for its beautiful effect. Durability is better than beauty, and though it looks now when it is new it will not look so older when it has stood for years.

I see a new novel has just been published, "The Iron Game," by Henry F. Keenan. It deals with the law, in which the author looks an active part by shouldering a maul. Mr. Keenan spends a great deal of his time in litigation, which affords him a section more favorable to literary work than can be found in Iowa. He prefers the charms of country life to the excitement of the town. This last novel shows all of Mr. Keenan's characteristics as an author.

Mr. Roswell D. Sawyer, brother of the ex-Governor of New Hampshire, has a beautiful studio in this city, but is giving all his attention at present to a big business scheme and lets the paints dry on his palette. He is very fond of art, however, and will not let the pile I am sure go back to painting again. He has a good deal of skill with his brush.

Tripping yesterday along Fulton street, Brooklyn, I saw a young man, saw Walter Dolans, the well-known waiter music composer. Walter seems to have found the fountain of perpetual good nature, for there is always a smile on his handsome face.

There is a young actor who plays emotional roles who, when he is "on the road," imitates Hamlet in his repertoire. But he has the good sense never to play it in New York. Shakespeare is the greatest of dramatists for the closet, where an intelligent reader is the whole cast himself, but when his plays are poorly rendered they are not a delight, although many people are afraid to say that the Bard of Avon bore them.

Frank Johnson, the popular upholstery buyer for Daintel & Nott, having recently returned from Florida, where he went in search of health, is now rusticating in the Adirondacks for the same purpose. He writes us that for health-giving properties the Adirondack Mountains far surpasses the land of flowers.

Of new pianists there always seems to be an unlimited supply. Most of them are unknown to the general public on their arrival here and have to prove even to the components their claim to merit by their work in New York. Mr. James Blumenthal is one of the best critics of piano playing I know, and to hear him speak enthusiastically of the ability of Scherwenka or Friedman or d'Albert is to see what sort of temperament and taste goes into the audience which enable pianists to make fame and money.

Acropolis of pianists, there was a very promising player on that instrument, Miss Adèle Margulies, who for years ago came from Russia in New York which held promise of much distinction for the young girl in her profession. She became a protégée of Mrs. Taubert, and I have not heard of her since. Has prosperity weakened her desire for a professional career?

WORLDLINGS.

King Carlos, of Portugal, is twenty-seven years old. He is a blond, unlike the majority of his countrymen, and is a man of education and of graceful bearing. He speaks well, speaks French and is a clever artist in water color.

Mr. Henry Allen, the English novelist and essayist, is a thin and intellectual-looking man of forty-five. His eyes are light blue and his hair gray. He was born in Canada, but has passed the greater part of his life in England.

President Raimundo, of Chile, is a stern and ardent man, whose hair is gray, thin lips and angular chin. He possesses more education and all its than are usually found in a South American dictator.

Representative Shriver, of Indiana, is pointed out as one of the handsomest men in Congress. He is pictured as having the head of a poet, with wavy black hair, clear-cut features, dark eyes and a fetching mustache. He is over six feet tall and is well proportioned.

CHICKERING HALL.

IMPORTANT PRIVATE LECTURE TO LADIES.

Continuation of the Grandly Illustrated Free Course of Lectures by Dr. Greene, of 85 West 14th St., New York.

Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th st., New York, gave another of his wonderfully popular free lectures in Chickering Hall, and a packed house greeted the famous physician. What he said was of the greatest interest, and a brief report of the lecture is given in order that the thousands of women who were not so fortunate as to be present, and yet who have need of the information, may at least gain some knowledge of the subjects discussed:

"Women," says the Doctor, "if they would have healthy children, must be healthy themselves, and a woman's first duty to herself as well as to her children is to maintain a condition of sound and perfect health. Women are great sufferers from nervousness, weakness, nervous prostration, and exhaustion. A lowered condition of nervous vitality, with more or less physical and nervous prostration, will be found among young, middle-aged and old women, in all ranks of society."

"What wonder that such people go to bed at night fatigued and wake tired and unfreshened in the morning? What wonder that they become nervous, irritable, and lose all their vitality? What wonder that they have great weakness, exhaustion, pains in the back and limbs, which are distressing female complaints, which are caused by the loss of vital strength and vigor?"

"Thousands of women are suffering from these diseases, ignorant of the real causes of their declining health. There will at first be a tired, languid feeling, with a sense of exhaustion upon waking up in the morning. The patient gradually becomes nervous, irritable, and loses all their vitality. These symptoms will be followed by gradually confirmed invalidism unless a cure from the distressing affections is obtained."

"Nothing can be more absurd than to believe, as most women do, that these affections are incurable. The fact that they have tried many physicians, who have failed to effect a cure, does not by any means prove that the disease is incurable. The patient who has had a special study and investigation of such chronic difficulties. It is the specialist who, by research and practical experience among thousands of similar cases, has an absolute knowledge of the exact conditions."

And the necessary remedies to cure, to whom sufferers should apply for treatment.

"Again, the treatment used by the ordinary physician is of a very harsh nature, which not only does no good, but often proves injurious in its effects, leaving the patient in a worse condition than before. All this is wrong. The treatment and remedies used in this case are of a very different nature. These remedies for just these conditions, and under their restorative effects the digestive and assimilative powers are renewed, the system is cleansed and purified, the nervous system invigorated, the local symptoms gradually disappear, and health and strength take the place of weakness and prostration."

Dr. Greene is certainly an authority upon these subjects, having made this class of diseases, their causes and cure, a special study. He has, moreover, an unusual opportunity to gain a most thorough understanding of the disease, as he has been in conditions which attend such difficulties, together with a perfect knowledge of their treatment and cure, by means of the many thousands of cases which, from his large and wide practice, are constantly under his professional care.

The failure of ordinary physicians to cure diseases peculiar to women is a subject of great regret. Many and many a woman is subjected to great suffering by repeated failures to be cured, and many from such disappointments have come to almost abandon all hope of cure. The remarkable success in curing such cases which has attended the practice of Dr. Greene makes the professional work of this eminent specialist a very rare and remedial plan in the very first rank of physicians who make a specialty of this class of diseases.

While much of Dr. Greene's remarkable success in curing these diseases is due to his great skill as a physician, it is no less a fact that the thousands of women who owe their restoration from these distressing affections to his treatment owe it in part to the use of his famous Little Liver Pills. These pills are of a very different nature from the usual remedies. These harmless remedies are nature's true medicines, and are really wonderful in their soothing, healing and strengthening powers.

These harmless remedies are in all cases efficacious in their results. They build up the general health and strength, tone up and invigorate the nerves, cure all local female troubles, and restore vitality and energy to the exhausted system. In the many cases in which the symptoms of these diseases have been and are being cured, and no one suffering from these distressing female complaints should delay in consulting Dr. Greene if a cure is desired.

Another great advantage to sufferers is the fact that Dr. Greene can be consulted free. Consultation and advice are in all cases free of charge, either personally or by letter, at the office, 35 West 14th st., New York City. This renders it possible for all to obtain a cure at the cost of only the necessary medicines. The Doctor's important new book, "Facts Worth Knowing," will be mailed free by express.

The Doctor's mode of treatment and his marvelous success as a physician have been spoken of in the highest terms, and the beneficial results of his medical medicines have been constantly demonstrated.

Those suffering from any form of female complaints can adopt his treatment by harmless vegetable remedies with the assurance that a perfect and permanent cure will be effected. Those who cannot call should write him about their cases. All letters are carefully considered and answered by Dr. Greene, giving advice, information, etc., free of charge. He will send a copy of his important new book, "Facts Worth Knowing," will be mailed free by express to any one who sends for it.

The Revulsion Was Too Great!
[From Kate Field's Washington.]
"You know, Dorothy, these biscuits of yours—" he began, as he reached across the breakfast table and helped himself to the seventh address.

"Yes," said his wife, with a weary, feeble smile.
"Ah, they're nothing like mother's."
"No," said the other, "they're nothing like mother's." "No, not a bit. You see, mother's were heavy and gave me dyspepsia, while yours are as light as feather. Call them about what you like, but what's the matter, Dorothy?"
But she answered him not. She had fainted.

De Mortuis Nihil Nisi Bonum.
[From Judge.]
Necrologist—What is there to say about old Doracle? he was in the Legislature for a time, wasn't he?
Editor—Yes; but there is no use burning the family's feelings!